LOUISVILLE:::::JUNE 3, 1848.

Mr. Wick has offered a bill to forbid the introduction of slaves for traffic in the District of from both of them. If it be proper for pro-Columbia, Right, That traffic-all traffic in them ought to cease there. And why not, also, pass a law to prevent the separation of families. and to legalize marriages. This change would permitted to speak what conscience and judgmitigate the evil, and prepare the way for eman- ment dictate. If slaveholders think for themcipation which must come in a few years. We selves, they can hardly deny others the luxury wish Mr. Houston, of Delaware, would make of doing so. There are many members of Conthis move.

Look Out.

Our emancipation friends in Delaware an wide awake, and mean to be first on the list in freedom's cause among the slave States.

Already has the Legislature of that State de clared against the extension of slavery! Already has one branch decided in favor of emancislavery exists no longer in Delaware!

The anti-slavery folk of Wilmington mean organization, and the object of it:

"We have, then, but one object in view as a society. We are organized for the purpose of el-fecting, so far as our efforts will do if; the entire extinction of slavery in Delaware. In prosecuting this enterprise, we desire no controve with any other organization whatever. We can conceive no reason for it but opposition to our object or our measures; and we trust there are none that in this day of progressive enlightenment who will oppose the one, or, upon examination, object to the other. Indeed, there are but few, if any of us, but what are some way connected with existing organizations, here and it is unreasonable to expect that we, in an Anti-Slavery capacity, would desire to pull down that which in another we are endeavoring to build

When shall we have a similar society in Loulaville? When in every county in the State? Not to destroy, but to build up! Not to pull down, but to elevate! Not to harm any one, but to bless all?

Ho! friends of emancipation-out, and to work. Forget your theories-bury your plansthrow to the winds your differences-and just say, just determine, that you will go for emancipation, and leave it to the people hereafter to His letter is addressed to the Cincinnati Gazette. determine how, and in what particular mode the act shall be carried out.

Policy and Progress of Discussi

South Carolina, and Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, in the House of Representatives was an occasion of muck interest. Those Southern centlemen. who assume to be the guardians of Southern on the 1st March, 1784, a committee, at the unanimity. But on the occasion to which we refer, the harmony was interrupted, and some discord, quite refreshing to mere lookers-on was manifested. A controversy between Southern very important, points, the speakers are as wide asunder as the poles. But few years have passed since Southern rep

with which Congress had nothing to do, and they nent. Gradually, however, a change has come over their feelings, and, during the present sesfine their positions on this question, and to paslavery. Indeed, they have had more to say i ness to employ in speaking of slavery, than has been said against it. We rejoice they admit that slavery is a legitimate subject for debate. If the The tide of public sentiment throughout the civi against all old systems of bondage, and if African alayery is the only one worthy of a longer

the shadow of African slavery-our first breath having been mingled with that of slaves accustomed, as we have been, to hearing the disism by our neighbors and friends, we have never yet been able to appreciate the force of that logic which has silenced so many tongues. If it be dangerous to discuss the system, that fact ing more wrathful, and yet will persist in refu- attempt to take Cabu or Yucatan, we shall consing to take shelter, while he may, from the ap- sider it cause of war. How much better, if all proaching deseletion. If slavery has become so the Powers were to say to Brazil, to Spain, "this full of danger as to appai stout hearts and para- traffic must stop. We want no dead letter stalyse eloquent tongues, why should we act so in- tutes - no paper bulletins - the thing itself must pass it by in silence. senely as to foster it, instead of effecting our re- stop, and you must stop it, or we will stop it for treat from it? Why not go to work and remove you." it while we may?

But the truth is, opposition to the discussion of slavery does not spring from fear of any disamong the slaves. It arises from a keen sense of the total indefensibility of the system. They the following story on this point: not bear the light of day. Its deformity needs The mean Temperature of Spring, the meridian influence of reason is the sure way to excite the most boundless hostifity to it. Certainly the most monstrous assumption ever urged by a mind capable of connecting bleas, is that the discussion of slavery is inade This is not precisely an age in which the enalayement of mind, heart, and tongue can be said to be fashionable. Men will talk and talk COMMANDER, sole delegate at the Baltimore Con-The doctrine that teaches the common brotherhood of humanity, is becoming so persuasive that but few can resist its eloquence. All who acknowledge this doctrine, deduce from it certain duties which will not permit them to remain inactive in the presence of cvils and afflictions, of monetrous oppressions and outrage, Mr. Woodbury, or Messrs. Hannegan, Dallas, and they must and will lift up their voices McLane, Quitman, or Gen. Butler. against every system of injustice and inhuman-

nders of slavery who declare that are satisfied with their institutions, greatly wrong the people. That African slavery is a us evil, is very generally admitted, and he system. The conviction that something captured on the coast.

soliticians to perpetuate slavery by uillusion and by changing its location, as well as the thelogical sallies of those who proclaim the divinty of its origin.

The discussion between Mesars. Bayly Woodward was a very interesting occurrence When such gentlemen fall out, there is some hope that justice will be done those who differ slavery men to atter conflicting sentiments, cortainly they who are not indebted to any suggestions of interest for their inspiration, may be gress from slave States who differ from Mossis. Bayly and Woodward, in relation to the sublime merits of slavery. We hope some of them will which they have been ufflicted whenever slavery has been introduced into debate. The antislavery members from slaveholding States ought not longer to keep silent. Lat them express their opinions honestly and fearlessly, and they pation! And next winter we expect to hear that will do much good. They will be listened to with great delight; and, if they unbosom their feelings with the manliness and freedom whith that this shall be so. Hear how they talk of their become them, they will establish theransives permanently in the regard of a vast majority of the American people. We know of nothing which would be more generally bailed with decided rough speech from some member of Copyrage from a slave State, which should adequately resresent the opinions and feelings of the oppanents of slavery in the slave States.

Jeffersonian Provise

S. P. Chase, one of the ablest men, and most

in the lastory of anti-slavery action. Coming, and harsh spirits, tamed, and the pure mule the United States, or a warrant to seize and too, from a man hailed as the great teacher of the South—from Mr. Jerrenson—this proposition reaches the topmost round of earthly excellence, cannot fail to attract public attention here and the is free. He is happy—the lives on this inter an oath or affemation,) by such claiman everywhere else

to state the proposition, and the history of it. in Heaven.

It is this: The proposition of Mr. Jefferson, in 1784 was not that slavery should be excluded from the Territory North-west of the Oino, but that slavery should be excluded from and territo-

but the Western Territory. This territor was described as lying between the thirty, for manifested. A controversy between Southern degree—then the extreme Southern boundary of the United States, and the Northern boundary of the United States, and the Northern boundary, and states shone and pure drops the United States, and the Northern boundary, and states shone and pure drops the United States, and the Northern boundary, and states shone and pure drops the United States, and the Northern boundary of the United States, and the Northern boundary, and watched its pure slumbers. Marking came with her danme north from the thirty-first parallel to the orthern boundary of the United States, through the falls of the Ohio; the next eight lying be-

msylvania and the Ohio river.

the 19th of April, 1784, on the motion of Mr. was glad in her heart and went away singing Spaight of North Carolina, eleven States being through the trees.

Spaight of North Carolina, eleven States being through the trees.

Thus true charity, like the breeze, which ous. Indeed it annihilates personal liberty, in States: States voted "ayr," the motion to strike out failed; if no States or any less number than nine voted "aye," the clause was stricken out. Upon the question being pot, on Mr. Spaight's my tion, "Shall this clause stand?" New Hampbire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecti cut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. seven States, voted "aye." Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, three States, "no;" and North Carolina was divided. t appears that seven States were for the Proviso. it, one was Virginia; represented by three delegates, of whom one, Mr. Jefferson, was for it, and two, Messrs. Hardy and Mercer, were against it. Had but one of Mr. Jefferson's colleagues shared his spirit, and had Mr. Spaight thinly of the States, and two thirds of the gates in its favor, the Jefferson Proviso was de-

Sinvers.

from that minority decision!

An arrival of a slaver at Brazil from the coast certainly furnishes a most conclusive reason of Africa is announced, and a stalement made, ly, and immediately. Our safety would then im- Suppose these contained each two hundred peratively demand it. He is not a wise man who, souls - a low estimate—there were over twelve when surrounded with perils, folds his arms and thousand slaves on board the hellish fleet!refuses to escape-who, while in the midst of When will the civilized world unite, and hit danger that is increasing with each successive upon some plan to stop this traffic? Great day, takes no steps to lessen it-who looks fear- Britain says to this and that power, "we shall fully at the black cloud that is rising in the hes- interefere if you do so and so." Our Govern, vens, and sees it rapidly expanding and becom- ment undertakes to tell all Christendom "if you

Sault de St. Marie

This is in the copper mining Region, and "cold as you please," adds the reader. Not exactly

Autumn, Coldest Month, Greatest depth of Snow in Winter, 30 inches.

ed at a Parish meeting, by some thirty votes probably. It repudiates Cass, &c., or "any abo-lition betrayer of the slave States."

The "Republicans" of the South, the Mercury adds, will be driven to vote for Gen Taylor; if for a "Democrat," it must be Mr. Polk,

African Slave Trade. The barque Ceres, arrived at Rio Janeiro from the masses of the people in slaveholding Status, the coast of Africa, is said to have no less than sission carries with it a denunciation of last three months sixty-two slavers have been

We labor in vain for excellence, reetest

hen the air was all close and hot, and it seem-Hant ever felt as if a weight lay upon your chest, and your lungs refused healthful action, and your whole physical nature seamed sinking under outward oppression, and inward debility Thus it is with the moral man when void of charity. He has an eye then to other's faultag a tongue for them; no eye, no tongue for his own. He browses upon the weakness of his eighbors, as cattle upon the young grass; but he sees and feels not his own. Bitterness is in his heart. Harsh thoughts are upon his tongue. And whatever his nature may be, gantle and generous, or suspicious and proud, or rough and evengeful, he will, if he be uncharitable, grow soon recover from that paralysis of speech, with and go on growing, in low and narrow views. able to see good in others, or to do any good

Hast ever been on the hill tops when the fresh breeze blew, and your whole nature tingled with life, and all was joy within and without? Hast ever looked uhroad, at such a time, upon the long stretch of wooded seenery, dotted here and there with forms, and light and shade playing over it as if in merriest sport-not a close above, not a cloud within, and felt the harmony which attuned your soul with nature, and napleasure than a generous, whole-sealed, the ture's God? Thus is it with the moral man ruled by Charity, as a living, acting principle. His eye is keen to discover whatever virtue existe jo others; that is the power by which he hones to make them purer, better. Yet, it is clear, as the quickest vision, to his own faults. His tongue is ever ready to uphold the weak. and sustain the erring, and heal the wounds of she fled.
the suffering. Yet, it forgets to speak of self. "Sec. 2. And hit further enacted, That who distanguished lawyers of the West, has called the suffering. Yet, it forgets to speak of seif. the attention of the public, most opportunely, to He plows and grews, as the young plant in Mr. JEFFERSON'S PROPOSITION IN 1784.

Spring-time when drinking up the falling rain and heavy dew, ir copying the faintest dawn of cussion, not referred to by any writer. Yet it is, by all odds, one of the most important features it, until rugged natures are spothed, and hard named in said section of this act, shall escape from such service or into, as therein mentioned, the person to whom such service or later much service or later muc

Such is pure tharity. Can any virtue be His letter is addressed to the Cincinnali Gazette.

General seasons, —I desire to call the attention of your readers to a remarkable fact which has not been noticed, so far as I have observed, in any of the breeze, and, in allegory, describes it with a poet's hearty. Oh! that all of us may possess this The proposition of Mr. Jefferson, in 1784 was not that slavery should be excluded from the Territory North-west of the Cino, but the first again a high-application and affidavit is reade, to issue his warrant to any increased of any of the courts of the United State to seize and arrest such alleged fagitive, and to bring him or her forthwith, nor on a day to be named in such warrant, before the officer besting such warrant, or either for the that all very should be excluded from the Territory North-west of the Cino, but that slavery should be excluded from any territory ceded, or to be ceded by individual States to the United States, whetever situated.

On the 1st March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee, at the control of the list March, 1784, a committee of t gling for light amid darkness, but as a living and purpose of our lives! Then, too, shall we

> Night kissed the young rose, and it bentsoftly it denced to and tro in all the health and youthful innocence.

Then came the ardent sun-god sweeping from the cast, and he smote the young rose with his golden shaft, and it funted. Descried and alnost broken-hearted, it drooped to the dust in its leveliness and despair. Now, the gentle breeze, which had been gam-

boling over the sea, pushing on the bark, sweeping over hill and dale-by the cottage and the still brook-fanning the fevered brow of disease, and tossing the curl of innocent childhood—came tripping along on the errands of mercy and love; and foncily bathed its forehead in cool, retreshing showers, the young rose revived, looked up and smiled, flung its uddy arms as if in gratitude to embrace the breeze; but she hurried quickly away when her generous deed was performed; yet not without reward, for she soon perceived that a wings by the grateful rose, and the kind breeze

tion to strike out, in that Congress, was put in gathers a fragrance from the humble flowers it certain ways, and makes a man diable to abuse refreshes, unconsciously reaps a reward in the performance of its offices of kindness and love, and outrage, which no law-abiding people which steals through the heart like a rich perfume to bless and to cheer.

bill reported in the House of Representatives of the whole on the state of the Union.

cient force to defy the assaults of its resolute op-ponents.

Although we were horn and nurtured under were represented by twenty-three delegates. Of I cent. Papers exceeding 1,900 square inches these, sixteen voted for the Proviso and seven onire to be charged by weight, like magazines and as well as any people can know, that all the

miles, free-and for all distances exeated. What vast consequences have flowed coeding 30 stilles, a uniform rate 14 cent. 3. Printed and lithographed circulars, hand-hills, &c., on single sheets not exceeding single cap size, unscaled, for all distances, I cent per 4. Pamphlets, magazines, periodicule, &c.,

cents per copy, if not exceeding I ounce, and to madden both sections of the Union without one cent additional for every additional ounce, benefitting a single human being.

It is starcely necessary for us to say that a little paragraph to our last, headed "Cheap Living," found its way into our columns by Small as the matter is, and obvious as it must have been to our renders, that its insertion was the result of secident, it has annoyed and mortified us so much that we could not

Poor Tom Steele, the friend of O'Connell, the elequent crutor, and the true Irishman, who Bridge into the Thames, was set at liberty, af- list. We regret that it was there at all. ter an examination before the Bow Street Pobad. The year ending April 30th, 1848 tells lice. He gave his word and the security of he was eloquent, not that he was great in intel-

The Charleston Mercury avers, that General of free laborers; and a loan of £50,000 to the and a moral hero, and I honor him for speaking colonial government of Tobago. The sum of out as he did." lieve distress caused by the lauricane in October

per annum and turn out 600,100 bbls. of Flour.

Our friends, the Sat es, are resolved to for North, and to do it in he worst way, and in th

and they will kill off alvery even when they meat to perpetuate it. A some evidence of their want of sense, co ense, we mean, we allthe most decided slave older in Kentucky to sead the bill below, and

A Bill to provide for the more effectual execution of the third clouse of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the Unite

" Be it exacted by the Senate and Ho to service or labor is any State or ney, is hereby empowered to selve or arrest an fugitive from servee or labor, and to take h or her before any julge of the circuit or districurt of the United States, or before any comissioner, or clerk of such courts, or parel

a person held to arvice or labor, as mention in the first section of this act, shall escape fro We have Mr. Chase, in his terse, clear style, perce, leaves it to dwell in His Holier Temple the laws of the Sate or Territory from which he or she fled, one service or labor to suc claimant, it shallbe, and is hereby, made th duty of such offer, to and before whom su

be free. Then will happiness be our lot, here and hereafter.

Then will happiness be our lot, here and hereafter.

Then will happiness be our lot, here struct or hinder such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons assisting him, her, or them, in a serving or acresting such for notice that he or he was a fugitive fro as aforesaid, shall for either of the said offences forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars which penalty may be recovered by and for the benefit of such commant, by action of debt in any court proper to try the same, saving moreover, to the person claiming such labor or ser-vice, his right of action for, or on account of,

"Src. 4. Andbe it further enacted, That who mid person is seized or arrested, under, and virtue of said warrant, by such marshal, and is brought before either of the officers aforesa son, in the same way as he is directed and an thorized to do when such person is seized and ar-rested by the person claiming him, or by his or lier agent or attorney, and is breaght before such officer, under the provisions of the first section of this act."

master, your deputies, having no authority from North Carolina, the State, and no connection with the Judiciary, The following is a synopsis of the post-office | and no knowledge of the law, or the forms of the law may seize, and swear a man fate slavery!

The bill cannot pass. No right-minded slaveholder wants it to pass. It would be a dead let-We ter in any State in the Unior, and, if made the and three against it. Of the three thus against think that it would be a decided improvement law of Congress would only do mischief, and breed difficulty. We know fery well how vexed and angry slaveholders become when their slave run away, and how excited a neighborhood grows when they are enficed away. And this is all natural. But, yet, the majority of them unpenalties and punishments in the world will not stop this difficulty. We wish to see the laws Excess of slave territory over free t'rty respected. We will do what we can to mainvised to increase the evil it seeks to reform, and seven States, now free.

5 Publishers' exchange copies free.
6. Newspapers, handbills, and circulars (of Whig denounces this act—declares against the one steet) "not sent from the office of publica- wisdom of offering it—says it can only lead to wisdom of offering it-says it can only lead to an exciting and irritating discussion and proprofessed to deprecate.

> Virginia, says he will not argue with a fanatic. Very well. But are fasatics to be found only in one place or on one side? Mr. A. can, we Now considering the circumstances suspect, find a goodly number very near home.

friends, that, henceforth, he would resist the lect-but that he stood up in the Senate Chamderson of despair, and with tears flowing down ber alone, all alone, and made battle boldly, no his cheeks, he thanked those who had rescued bly, for peace, for the right. Political foes and hint from a watery grave, and restored him to political friends assailed him for this. But the nent a loan of £200,000 to the colonies of Brit. almost conclude his objections to Mr. Corwin ish Guiana and Tringlad, to aid the introduction after this fashion:-"But he is a brave follow,

clination, says:

At present there are eleven steamships on the stocks, in the New York ship-jands, making an aggregate of more than fifteen thousand tons.

There are 20 flouring mills in Rochester, with an aggregate of 103 stones. It is calculated that these mills consume 3,000,000 bushels wheat per annum and turn out 600,100 bbls. of Flour.

The British ship Stulor Prince, 24 days from Liverpool for New Orieuns, with 300 Mormon Liverpool for New Orieuns, with 300 Mormon ing State of Obio. We are not surprised, how-The British ship Stater Prince, 24 days from two hundred passengers, all of whom had been landed from captured slavers on the coast of Africa. She also brings news that during the last three months sixty-two slavers have been captured on the coast.

The British ship Stater Prince, 24 days from Liverpool for New Orienns, with 300 Mormon passengers on band, was speken on the 4th of April, lat, 18 18, long, 55 10. We believe this veight amount of the Whigs of the great and commandating State of Obio. We are not surprised, however, by his announcement; for we have been veight and conversations and conversations, that such was this time prevail concerning her.—N. O. Creshis purpose, which he thinks the present the seasonable moment to signify to the public.

NAMES AND POST OFFICE PROPERTY AND PARTY AND PARTY.

nis of national power and greatness. Have further remarked; that the paneipal so ce, and agriculture, I then proceeded to e lish the position, by a mass of well an ocuments, that neither of these departments of ndustry can be presecuted with any considers tile degree of success, by a State or nation in which slavery is tolerated. Thus far, I have confined myself entirely to facts drawn from Ohio and Kentucky. I have shown pretty consaively, I think, that labor, in each of hree grand thvisions, has been, and is now, ap cess in the former than in the latter; I have ist in much greater abundance, that they

in the one than in the other. Now in the absence of other diff ween the two States of sufficient ma slavery existing among us, is the primar me which has produced the mighty contrast Yes, be it known unto all men, it is slavery which has caused labor and capital to fly from us to other and less genial climes; it is slaver red our lands, naturally the garden of thes and cities, and made there few and far between and it it is slavery which has reduced our proud out unfortunate State, to the stature of a din utive dwarf by the side of the young giant of the

Have I fallen into some of the besetting wrong of the human mind, that of jumping to general and important conclusions from a few and in perfectly aspertained facts? It is possible able that many who may honor my incubration their own, of accounting for the results to which we have come, without at all impeaching the character of the "peculiar institution." Great is the ingenuity of man, and he hath sough out wrong inventions. It shall, therefore, be my object for the present, to make good the ground that I have taken, to silence the distant guns of these ingenious and inventive gentlemen, and to creet a battery from which, w hope in due time, to be able to buri a few wholecometruths into the ranks of these sachems in political wisdom. Not that we have the slight est intention of ever attempting to follow them in their starless wanderings through the labyr inth of error and sophistry in which they hid themselves; far from it. Be ours the agreeable and hopeful task of discovering am

exhibiting the faut ber of slaves that were in each State in 1790. when the first census was taken. In the night hand column will also be found a statement of the number of square miles in each State.

New Hampshire, 158 378,717 952 69,110 238,141 340,120 21,324 184,139 11,423 New Jersey, 434,373 3,737 ennsylvania, Total The States embraced in the above table are ow free. The following are

Delaware, 59,098 8,887 748,308 203,427 393,751 100,572 South Carolina, 249,073 107,094 Georgia, 82,548 29,264 Total, ,793,408 543,393 Total population of the original thir-teen States in 1790, States in 1790. Total population of the seven States, now free, in 1790. Balance of population in 1790, in fa-vot of slave States,

mone the maddest schemes which could be de- I'v was almost twice the extent of that of the Again, and we wish to call particular atten

tion to these facts, at the commencement of the the Statesdenominated free, have diminished to nounces it just such a measure as the South has the number of a few hundred, while those of the slave States have increased to about a million

As to soil, climate, position, and natural t arces generally, the slave States are fully equal, and they are, by many, regarded as great ly superior to the free States.

which the original thirteen States of this Union commenced their career, as well as those which have attended their progress down to the present time, the history of the world does not furnish a better opportunity to test the effects of the insti tution of slavery on the prosperity of a country, than is to be found in their past history, and in their present condition.

Having made these preliminary remarks, ple, at its three great sources, manufactures merce and agriculture.

Senator from the District composed of the counties of Clinton, Cumberland, Wayne and Russell, has resigned his seat in the Senate on account o

The steamship Galveston, Capt. Crane, from Galveston, Uss instant, brings late dates from Texas. The crops are represented as excellen on the Trinity, Branes and Colorado, and othe Newton and San Patricio counties. A of citizens for effecting improvements Trinity river is to be held at Huntsville 4th of July.—N. O. Rec. Mercury, 23d.

It seems that the new post-office bill has passed the House of Representatives

us in spirit, is out for free territory, ad will maintain the principle at all ba It points to one result which must follow the tion of the Baraburners at Baltim refusal of the Whigs at Philadelphia to it themselves on this great issue, vizthe union of free territory men of all parties

against all old combinations. Politicians should think a little of this. Ev dently the sensible men of the Democratic party at the South have done so. McALLISTER of Georgia, Judge Strange of Georgia, a large majority of the Kentucky delegates repudiated the wild theories of Yancy of Alabama, and Moses of Florida. Still we do not believe either party able, at this time, to avow, or act out the whole oth. And this difficulty may bring out what

the Globe means to labor for. We quote a portion of its article on this pint, vize

be such as to force the friends of free territory, found in both of the great parties, to unite for the purpose of resisting the aggressions of the dave interest, and thus bring about a re-organization of parties, we should not complain. The rejection of the Utica delegates by the Convention, and the nomination of a siaveholder by the Whig National Convention, would inevitably lead to the formation of a third party, which would, in all probability, elect a majority of the electoral college. At all events, no friend of extending slavery to free territory could be elected, even in the event the election should go to the flouse of Representatives. The power of the slave interest to control the Democracy of the free States no longer exists. The exercise of free States no longer exists. The exercise of this power has greatly weakened the Democratic do. We shall then be prepared ourselves to departy; and should it continue to be exercised a little longer, Democratic ascendency in the We trust, therefore, that the Liberty men in The demands of the slave interest are too great an obstacle for the Democracy to surmount. To accede to them longer, with any hope of retaining the ascendency of the Government, is madness. The Northern Democracy are nearly aganimous in the opinion that the boundaries of slavery are already wide enough. They are equally busnimous in the opinion, that with the institution where it already exists they can the institution where it already exists they can have nothing to do, and are not responsible for the moral evil it inflicts upon the nation, and the lessening of that high character we have acand Democracy are antagonistic principles; ey cannot co-exist.

Most of the Democratic papers in New England evince a like spirit, and declare similar

There is no Southern paper we read with mor

next best thing to it. It presents facts carefully Era speculates: compiled, which compel Southern men to think | "The letters of General Taylor in another on the subject of slavery-its evils, its unprofita- column demonstrate that he is no more dispose bieness, its manifold and manifest disadvanta- to surrender to Mr. Clay than he was to Santa

There are other papers in the South of samilar tion, provided he be exempt from all Whig pirit, but inferior talent. What does this portend? It means, says the Southerner, that in 1850, the slavery question will be discussed and not withdraw it from the canvass, even if Ma acted on, 10 Virginia. It cannot be kept down. Clay be in the field, unless friends advise. In East Virginia is so enfeebled by "the institu- other words he is willing to use the Whig part "fact,") that every man of energy and enterduence, her growth, power, happiness, are all would ratify the nomination; Northern Whigh

Knowing this condition of things, the Southemer thus forcibly appeals to the South:

"The country proposed to be ceded to us by the late treaty with M exico, it should be remember ed, the Almighty has Wilmot Provisced. Should the free States consent, (and that, they never with that slavery shall be allowed there, still the nate and the country would ferbid it. Why. herefore, a would we contend for that which profteth us not-which we never can possess? iot wisdom on our part to say to the North, 'we brethren; and if we cannot possess this prople, let us not take that which must become an apple of discord' and a bone of contention to eparation of a People whose fathers have given sachusetts, but he will go into the Convention

"And now as to this Slavery question, fellowcitizens of the South, let us in good feeling rea-son one with another. It should be remember-ed that Great Britain has abolished slavery in all her colonies; France, Denmark, Sweden, and other countries of Europe, except Spain, have done so likewise. Is it natural to suppose that the other Powers of Europe will long suffer imbecile and enfeebled Spain to hold on to it?—When she gives way, the entire civilized world, with the exception of Brazil, will be arrayed against us on this question. Now, what is our policy? Is it not wisdom on our part to avoid having the agreeting of always wellsted in our having the question of slavery agitated in our political discussions? The North has pledged itself to maintain intact and invisinte the compromises of the Constitution. Let us, therefor abandon the acquisition of territory, and fre ourselves from this untoward difficulty.

"It is not generally known, yet it is neverthe less true, that two-thirds of the people of Vir-ginia are open and undisguised advocates of rid-ding the State of slavery; and after the year 1850, when the census is teken, their views will be embodied in such form as to startle the South. We speek understandingly. We have, within the last two years, conversed with more than sed themselves ready to unite on any general plan to abolish slavery upon almost any terms. Abolition fanaticism at the North has not produced this, but the annexation of Texas and the acquisition of territory has done it.— Virginia may be put down as no longer reliable on this question. When she goes, the District of Columbia is free territory; then Delaware and Muryland will alse go, and North Carolina and Kentucky will follow suit. This will surround the extreme South with free States; and when that day comes, and it will not be very tong, we would just as leave own a parcel of wild turkeys as so many slaves. We may continue this subject in our next; certainly we shall further consider it."

Thus speaks a Virginian from the Capital of the ancient Commonwealth! Not faintly, not doubtingly, he has no misgivings; but firmly, decidedly, as if the thing were already decreed, as if the prophecy were already a "filzed fact." Again he says, "WE SPEAK UNDERSTANDING-LY. Two THIRDS OF THE PROPLE OF VIRGINIA

This is strong, full of meaning, and comes

lish slavery upon almost any terms." "Aftor the year 1850, when the census is taken, their views (the Virginians') will be embodied in such form as to startle the South." Heaven peed the right! We should rejoice to see the Old Dominion, the mother of states and of great men, restored to her ancient renown. Let her Democracy as the bulwark of the rights of the but resolve to rid herself of the dead weight which retards and paralizes her progress, and she will be again, with her vast and unequalled gressive and continental character, declarate of the Union. Nor will her example be lost on the assembled Democracy of thirty States was others. We shall not lag behind, but will march the most glorious ever beheld, it would be surwith her side by side, and mother and daughter, will kindle a beacon-light, which will find an answering illumination in the darkest and most delegates from Oregon, California and Mexico.

Dr. Lindennen, a German physician of this city, was found dead at his office on Market. street, on Saturday evening. He was in the

on the 25th ult., from Europe.

Gen. Cass has resigned his sent in the Senate of the United States.

. undy subject to your notangered, and they existing it might have assented in most into a solution hard their any Dose in the

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Maine; in Connecticut, Messrs. Buldwin and

Truman Smith. The great move in Ohio for an Independent People's Convention excites a great deal of remark. It is believed a similar scheme will be carried out in every free State, if both the great parties refuse to come out, explicitly, for

The Liberty men-no where abandoning their organization—are everywhere in the West expressing their readiness to co-operate with any and all men on this point. We gave their "eall" in Ohio a week or so since. Indiana answers to that thus:

Liberty Convention of Indianapolis, la "The undersigned, Liberty men of the State of Indiana, invite the Liberty men of the State to assemble in Convention on the morning of Monday, the 12th day of June, 1848. All the opponents of the extension of slavery are invi-

"It is probable that the question of the exclusion of slavery from the national territories will make the great and paramount issue in the ap-

every county in the State will take care to be represented in the Convention. If there be aunty where there is but one Liberty man, Ler HIM COME. LET ALL COME WHO CAN

"At the close of the Convention, the Liber party can appoint their electors for President and Vice President, and go into the coming dec tion understandingly and with energy. S. C. Stevens, Daniel Wurth. S. S. Harden,

Dr. Pfaff. A. A. Ackley, M. Swalm. B. S. Noble, M. C. White, M. R. Wickerslay J. Cables. Z. Deming, S. Smork, Thomas W Isou. Z. Casterline, P. Graves, John Wilson, J. E. Kingsbery, . L. Mansell, i. Hayworth

Indianapolis, May 14, 1848. These movements are assuming more impo muce, as there is some probability of the Bare burners making a decided stand on the territory satisfaction than the Southerner, of Richmond, question. It is believed that a combination will be attempted, which on this issue, will push It is devoted to the South, is earnest in its cu- Liberty men, auti-Slavery Whige, and Barndeavors to rouse it to action-full of industry, burners, on the same platform. Much then decision, and strong argument. It does not agi- will depend on the Whig National Convention tate the question of emancipation, but does the at Philadelphia. On that, and its action, the

Anna. He distinctly informs the public that he is entirely willing to receive a Whig nomina pledges—that he is willing his name should be submitted to the Whig Convention, though, should its decision be averse to his claims, he will by neither.

This fact will embarrass the Convention as prise feels it as an oppression. West Virginia much as Mr. Clay's manifesto. If it nominate eschews it. She knows that by its baneful in. the General, it will degrade itself, repudiate its would be unable to concentrate their forces and, should be be elected, the victory would be achieved, not by the Whig party, but by No-

Supposing the Convention made Mr. Cluy as its standard benrer? Yes, if it be it. purpose to display the devoted courage of a fur-lorn hope. What could be do? The South would be pre-occupied by General Taylor and the Democratic candidate and it is madness to impeine that, identified as he is with a system which the free States condemn, and with meaares which the Democrate abhor, he could carry enough of those States to secure his election He could not obtain a respectable vote.

How stands the question us to the other can didates? Webster has the nomination of Maswith just about as much booking, as John C Calhoun can carry with him into a Democratic Convention. McLean is stronger with the People, than the politiciaus. The State of which be is a citizen is divided in its counsels—prement hereafter should be kept unobstructed tion would undoubtedly secure him a powerful support in all the non-slaveholding be no objection to him in some of the slaveholding. But, of late, strong efforts have been made enforce the claims of General Scott. It is given out, on what authority we know not, that he has some sympathies with the Northern States on the subject of slavery. And, his assilability is insisted upon, because he is an astonishing General, has achieved splendid victories, and has a military glory simost surpassing

that of the "hero of Bu

There is something more needed than the and late for President-Gen. W. O. Berrye for Vice Carefully looked at, and well sitted, there was

a good deal done and said, at this Convention, worth noting. The old question was there. Vathe long swelling roll of rough and angry water;

and prepared for business by appointing Chaman, Committees on Credentials, &c. In the from a source entitled to entire credence. "Out afternoon, there was much talking and debate. of five hundred slaveholders, four hundred and As the speeches refer to a distant policy-to Afty are ready to unite on any general plan to large conquests, &c., we give a brief sketch of each—one by a delegate from a free State—the

Mr. HANNEGAN, said be had but one wish with respect to temporal matters—the success of the great and patriotic Democratic party: exhorted to conciliation and harmony, and glorified the announced himself a democrat of the most proreat State that while the present Convention, representing passed by those which should succeed it, which (Yneatan too, laughingly inquired a memberno, says Mr. Hannegan-but from a richer and a better acquisition-from Cuba (immense applause)-aye, and Jamaica too! His appeals to enjoyment of good health two hours before his pathetic order—exhorting them to lay their perthe Hunkers and Barnburners were of the most sonal animosities upon the altar of party harmo-

3,679 emigrants arrived at the port of N. York my and the country's good. Mr. YANGEY, of Ala., a young man of prepossessing and popular talents, took the stand and delighted the assembled Democracy with a very

fair specimen of Southern eloquence. He de-

consideration of the constitution was replaced